### BY AUTHORITY.



Laws of the United States:

SCHRER 61.

Act for the relief of certain officers and so diers of the Virginia line and Navy, and of the continental Army, during the Revolution-

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers and soldiers, soilors and marines, who were in the service of Virginia on her own State establishment during the Revolutionary war, and who were entitled to military land bounties, by the laws and resolutions of that State, their beirs and assigns, shall be, and they are hereby authorized to surrender, to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, such of their warrants for the said land bounties as shall remain unsatisfied in whole or in part, and to receive certificates or scrip for the same, at any time before the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, which certificates or scrip shall be issued by the said Secretary, and signed by him, and countersigned by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in the following manner, that is to say : There shall be a separate certificate or scrip for such sum as shall, at the time of issuing the same, be equal to the then minimum price of each quantity of eighty acres of land due by such warrant; and remaining unsatisfied at the time of such surrender, and a like certificate or scrip for such sum as, at the time, shall be equal to the minimum price of the quantity that shall so remain unsatisfied, of such warrant after such subdivisions of the amount into quantities of eighty acres. And where any such warrant shall have been lost or mislaid, by time and accident, it shall and may be lawful for the party desiring to surrender the same, to surrender an official copy thereof, certified under the seal of the land office of Virginia, with the affidavit of the party endorsed upon, or accompanying the same, stating that such warrant has been lost or mislaid, and that the original hath no; been sold or transferred, to the knowledge or belief of the party so surrender- sidered practicable. ing, or his or her guardian.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to request the Executive of Virginia, to furnish him with a statement of all such warrants, within the purview of this act, as have already issued, showing the number and date of each warrant, and the quantity of ated for the purpose of opening, grading, acres granted by each, and also a month. and abridging the Cumberland road, in ly statement of the same description, showing the number, date, and quantity, of such warrants as shall hereafter be granted. And no warrant shail be taken to be within the provisions of this act, which shall hereafter be granted, unless the Executive of Virginia shall cause a opening, grading, and abridging the certificate to be endorsed thereon, signed by some proper officer, stating that the which said sums shall be paid out of any party to whom such warrant shall be so granted, his, her or their ancestor or devisor, was entitled thereto by some law or resolution of the said State, in force at the time of the deed of cession, by the passed for the admission of the States of State of Virginia, to the United States.

SEC 2. And be it further enacted, That before the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue the scrip required by the provisions of this bill, the applicants shall produce to him the certificate of the Surveyor of the Register of the Land Office in Kentucky, and the certificate of the Surveyor of the military lands of the Virginia line that the warrants (when the original is presented, or the copy, when the original has been lost or destroyed) has not been located, surveyed, or patented, in Kentucky. retested by the seal of his office.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the certificates or scrip to be issued by virtue of this act, shall be receivable in payment for any after the same shall have been offered at public sale, and shall rethe United States, established, or to be and the same is bereby granted, for siderable extent during the summer, and established, in the States of Ohio, Indiana, claims due and romaining unpaid at the be finished next winter.

Treasury, on account of the Cumberland In Iredell, Caswell, Granville, Hyde, and Illinois. And all such certificates or Treasury, on account of the Cumberland In Iredell, Caswell, Granville, Hyde, Bible cause in the United States. "This son county, and every circumstance ecrip as shall be issued by virtue of this road, east of Wheeling, to be paid out of Tyrrell and Washington counties, the is an example worthy to be beld up to tends to country as in the belief the

act, shall be assignable, by endorsements | any money in the Treasury not otherwise | thereon, attested by two witnesses: Pro-specificates or scrip to be APPREW STEVERS issued, in virtue of any warrant hercefted to be granted, shall be issued to the party originally esticled thereto, or his heir or heirs, devisee or devisees, as the case

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall be deemed and taken to extend to all such officers soldiers, sailors, marines, chaplains, mu sicians, surgeons and surgeon's mates, in the land or sea service of the State of Virginia during the Revolutionary war, and generally, to every person to whom the State had engaged to pay a land bounty for services in that war, of any description, by any law or resolution passed be-fore, and in force at the date of the said deed of cession; except only such persons as are mentioned in, and provided for by the reservation contained in the said deed of cession in favor of the officers and soldiers of the State on continental establishment: Provided, That no scrip issued under the provisions of this act, shall entitle the holder to enter or purchase any settled or occupied lands, with out the written consent of such settlers or occupants, as may be actually residing on said lands at the time the same shall be entered or applied for and provided also. That the amount of land thus located shall not exceed two hundred and sixty thousand acres.

SEC. 6. And be it jurther enacted, That the provisions of the first and fourth sec tions of this act, shall extend to and em brace owners of military land warrants issued, by the United States, in satisfaction of claims for bounty land for services during the Revolutionary war; and that the laws, heretefore enacted, providing for the issuing said warrants, are hereby revived and continued in force for two years.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall also be deemed and taken to extend to all the unsatisfied warrants of the Viginia army, on continental establishment: Provided That the quantity thereof shall not exceed fifty thousand acres, in addition to the two hundred and sixty thousand acres heretofore authorized to be located by their State line.

A. STEVENSON. Speaker of the House of Representativ J. C. CALHOUN, Vice President of the United States a President of the Senate. Approved, May 30, 1830. ANDREW JACKSON.

**КИМВЕВ** 62.

An Act making appropriations for examination and surveys, and also, for certain works of internal improvement.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Hous of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, nal as may be con-

SEC. 2. And be it further engeted, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is, nereby appropriated for the purpose of opening, grading, and making the Cumberland road, westwardly of Zanesville, in the State of Ohio and that the sum of sixty thousand dol lars be, and the same is hereby approprithe State of Indiana, commencing at In to the eastern and western boundaries of said State; and that the sum of forty hereby appropriated for the purpose of opening, grading, and abridging the the work is done, every family has its Cumberland road, in the State of Illinois; Bible by May, 1831." money not otherwise appropriated, and replaced out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads, under the direction of Congress, by the several acts Onio, Indiana, Iliinois, and Missouri, into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States.

See. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the immediate accomplishment of these objects, the superintendents heretofore appointed or hereafter to be appointed in the states of Onio, Indiana, lilinois, shall, under the direction of the President of the United States, faithfully execute the work, and disburse the mo ney, giving bond and security as he shall direct, and receiving such compensation as in his opinion shall be equitable and just, not exceeding to each that heretofore allowed by law to the Superintendent of the Cumberland road in the State of Ohio.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That old at any of the Land Offices of the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be

President of the Senate pro tem
I approve this bill, and ask a refere communication to Congress of this

date, in relation thereto.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Approved, May 31, 1830.

From the Southern Religious Telegraph. THE BIBLE CAUSE. To the friends of the Bible throughout North Carolina.

It is generally known, that the Ameri can Bible Society, at its annual meeting in May, 1829, adopted the resolution of supplying, in two years, all the destitute families in the United States with the Holy Scriptures. The Society did not ad opt this memorable resolution without solemn deliberation, without being fully aware of the magnitude of the enterprise which they were about to undertake, and without having received numerous pledges of valuable assistance from distinguis hed friends of the Bible cause, in different sections of the country. Such an enterprise needs only to be mentioned, in order to commend itself to the patriotism, the philanthropy, and the pi iety of this whole nation. The speedy latroduction of the sacred writings into weight hundred thousand families," which have been hitherto "unblessed" with the oracles of God, must exert an influence on our population and be attended with results which no finite mind can estimate. This great Society, which is truly national in its views and labors, and which numbers amongst its warm friends and liberal patrons the most excellent characters of various denominations in the United States, printed or purchased, the past year, 308.009 copies of the Holy Scrip tures, averaging nearly 1,000 copies pe In the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, the work is alrea dy accomplished. In the six New England States and in the State of New York the supply is so far effected, that a few months will probably cause its completion. In Virginia, twelve agents are now in the service of the State Society, about 18 counties have already been supplied, and strong expectations are entertained that the remainder will also be supplied

before the next anniversary. " In the other States, and in the territories the work is less forward, but many extensive districts, especially in Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia, have been supplied, and al most every where much preparatory labor has been performed; and the Board think that the work of supplying all the destitute families in the United States with the Bible in two years from May last, is still practicable, if the friends of the institution will all co-operate. With prompt and energetic effort on the part of all, the means may be raised, and the Board wish it to be distinctly understood. that without great effort both on the part of the old States and the new, the work cannot be done. If many of those societies which have purchased books on credit do not pay for them within a few months, the work cannot be done 16 those societies which have pledged donations, do not in some good measure redeem their pledges, the work cannot be done. If those counties which are yet to be supplied, do not enter on the sup ply at once, the work cannot be done. The great danger as to the failure in this thousand dollars be, and the same is enterprise is from "the thief of time," procrastination : Conquer this enemy and

> Permit us now to invite your attention more particularly to the Bible cause in North Carolina. Extensive operations were not commenced in this State at as early a period as in several other sections of the Union, Since November, however, fifteen or sixteen thousand Bibles and Testaments have been produced by our different Bible Societies. Of these, 8, 000 Bibles and 1,000 Testaments were procured by the North Carolina Bible So ciety, and forwarded to the following pla-ces, viz. 1,500 to Edenton, 500 to Plymouth, 1,500 to Washington, 1,500 to Newbern, 1,500 to Wilmington, 500 to Fayeteville, and 1,000 to Raleigh. It was expected that nearly all these Bibles would have been distributed during the winter and spring. But the society been greatly disappointed in their efforts to obtain the services of a sufficient number of well qualified agents. The consequence is, that a large proportion of the oks have not yet been distributed .-The work of distribution will be prosecu ted even in the low country to some con

gnod work has already been accomp ed. In Beaufort, Craves, Robe Wake, Person, Rowan, Cabarres and C and Guilwake, Person, Rowan, Caberras and Guilford, it is expected the supply will in a few weeks be completed. Agents have either commenced, or are soon to begin their operations in Lincoln, Macklenburg, Wilkes, Supply, Oceane, Frenchist Wilkes, Surry, Orange, Franklin, Nash, Warren, Halitan, Northampton, Cumber-land, Richmond, Champton, Cumberland, Richmond, Chowan, Perquimons, Pasquotank, and perhaps a few other counties. Preparatory measures have been already adopted for extensive operations, and the general agents propose to visit with as little delay as possible many other counties in different parts of the State. One of them will probably proceed as far east as Camden and Currituck, the other, as far west as Haywood and Macon.

A few counties have formed societies and commenced with a good degree of zeal the benevolent work of supplying their destitute families with Bibles with out waiting to be visited by an agent. As is very extensive, and the time allotted us to accomplish a great work is short we hope other counties will exhibit equa zeal in this glorious cause. Even half a ty, procure Bibles either on credit or as a donation from the parent society of N. Y. and speedily formish every unchanged family in their country with a copy of the sacred volume. The object is surely worthy of special efforts, of untiring seal, and liberal pecuniary assistance. in other States during the past year many have contributed to the Bible cause their twenties, their thirties, their fifties, their hundreds, and a few even their thousa there have not been wanting in North Carolina instances of commendable seal and liberality. Washington county was chiefly supplied by a few benevolent persons, some of whom contributed \$20 each. Iredell having at considerable expense provided for its own wants, has purchased 600 Bibles and procured an agent for an adjacent county. To obtain the necessary funds, a subscription was commenced to ascertain how many persons could be found in the county, would give \$10 each. Twelve \$10 sub scriptions were soon obtained, and it was expected the number would be increased twenty or more. Rowan County Bible Society has voted to use its ender raise during the present year \$1,000. One person immediately subscribed \$25, and ten others \$10 each. No doubt was entertained but many persons not present at the meeting would subscribe liberally In Caswell, one lady has given her gold watch, another \$20. Granville Bible So ciety having supplied its own numerous destitute families, has voted to raise \$2000. Several persons subscribed \$50 each, others \$30, \$25, &c. This Society has recently purchased 2,000 Bibles for the purpose of assisting in supplying five neighboring counties. In Wake, the neighboring counties. In friends of the Bible have voted to raise \$1,000, and one person in Raleigh has subscribed 100 dollars. We could mention gentlemen in other counties who have given their tens and their fifteens. and l'homas Biewitt, of the Baptist denomination, in Richmond county in this State, has just made a donation of one thousand doliars to the American Bible Society .-These are praiseworthy examples, and equal degree of zeal and liberality in this good work, we would soon have the ne cessary means for supplying 'our thirty thousand destitute families' with the bread of life. But it ought not to be concealed that whilst we have procured nearly 20,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures, payment as yet has been made for only a small proportion of them. Should the glorious author of the Biole graciously smile on our humble efforts, ten thousand copies, more of the sacred writing will be procured in the course of this year, and the supply of our whole State be completed by April, 1831.

If this great work shall be accomplished (and who would not regret its failure) it is much to be feared there will be a deficiency of funds to the amount of severa housand dollars. This consideration will afford some apology, if any be needed, for our earnestness and personal address.

Reader ! have you done any thing for "the special Bible effort?" Any thing to: your town, your country, your state, or your nation?—any thing corresponding with your means, and worthy of the Godlike object? If so, we congratulate you on baving lent your assistance to carry forward one of the mobiest enterprises of this age. A gentleman, who has seen as much of this religious world as almost any other man living, writes from Groece,

plish the view of christianed by all nations." 4 It will appear noble to those who shall behold the Mile glory." But have you as yet don thing? The present is a most far time for you to perform your part ; your prompt and generous assistance a cordial co-operation with other friends greatly needed to place the oracles God in every family in your commun-in your State. If you put forth no forts and make no sacrifices—if you main idle spectators, whilst others form all the labor and sustain all th pense, and glorious rewards, pertaiding to the accomplishment of this sublime enterprise. They will belong to others

P. W. DOWD, ? Agents of the American D. GOULD, S. S. for N. Carolina. Raleigh, May, 1830.

P. S. Money for the Bible cause in 1 C. may be sent by mail, or otherwis either of the following gentlemen in Racigh, viz: William Hill, Esq. Josep Gales, Esq. or the Rev Wm. McPheters, D. D.

The BIBLE Cause, in Davidson County, N. C. Lexington, June 26th, 1830.

Agreeably to appointment, a number of persons assembled this day, in the Courtellouse, for the purpose of proposed to the inhabitants of place, a few weeks previous. The meeting was commenced by singing an appropriate Hyun, and by an address to the throne of Grace. The Rev. Mr. Gould, agent of the American Bible Society, for North Carolina, then explained the object of the meeting ting, and the nature and importance of the work proposed to them. Rev. Mr. Reck, then followed with a suitable address upon the subject, and after him, Rev. Mr. Rosenmiller also addressed the meeting.

The subject being thus plainly laid before the minds of the people, they proceeded to business and appointed Rev. Mr. Reck, Chairman, and Mr. J. Foster, Secretary, of the meeting. The following Resolutions were then proposed and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, 1st. That this meeting deeply feel the importance and neces sity of having every family in the United States, supplied with a copy of the Bible, agreeably to the resolution of the American Bible Society, and that we will accordingly unite our exertions in endeavouring to accomplish this work in Davidson county.

Besolved, 2ndly. That we now proceed to form a Bible Society for this county, as the most convenient and efficient plan for accomplishing this work amongst us.

The meeting then proceeded to nominate and appoint officers for a Bible Society. Accordingly James Wiseman, Esq. was appointed President: Dr. Wm. Holt, Messrs. A., Caldeleugh, David Mock, and Joseph Conrad, Vice Presidents: Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller Corresponding Sec'y; Mr. J. Foster, Recording Secretary : and might easily be imitated by thousands in North Carolina. Should the friends of the Bible in this State generally exhibit an addition to these officers, there were also nine Directors of the Society a pointed. The Society being thus duly organized, It was,

Resolved, That the corresponding Secretary be authorised to write to the Agent of the American Bible Society, for 500 Bibles, to supply this county, fifty of which shall be in the German, and the other in the English language.

Resolved, That Rev. D. P. Rosens miller, Dr. Charles L. Payne, Mesors. B. D. Rounsaville, A. Caldeleugh and J. Conrad be appointed as a committee to draft a suitable constitution for this society and report accordingly at the next meeting.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the Editors of the Salisbury papers, with the request that they be published.

The society then, after having united with Rev. Mr. Gould in tender their thanks to the God of the Bible for his goodness and their prayers to him for his blessing upon the future labours in this good work, then adjourned to meet again in the same place, on Monday the fifth of July at 10 o'clock, A. M. Thus the good work of placing the Bible in every family, has been commenced in Davidin reference to the present attitude of the family, has been commenced in David-Bible cause in the United States. "This son county, and every circumstance

sertions of every friend of God, akind, and of his country. The Bible is the revealed will of the Al-mighty, and the only infallible source of divine truth which he has given us distinguish between rig it reveals to us the glories of which await the wicked. And the Book is placed into the of every parent, and when its d truths are taught to every child, may then expect our country to be Vice, in all her hideous forms vill be hated and avoided, and virtue be admired and sought after, The rising generations of our highly fa-voured land, will advance in virtue and notiness as they advance in years, our will become more numerous, noble permanent; the basis of our counhappiness will be the virtue of its inhabitants and our happy governat with the smiles of the King of Heaven resting upon it, shall continue the envy of nations, until the last day of time.

SPEECH OF MR. M'DUFFIE. Against the Prohibitory System.

(Continued) Such an idea never would have been in dulged for a moment, but for the dis te upon the community. To strip the fusion in which it is enveloped, I will advance another step in the process of simplification. I maintain then, that an import duty imposed upon these articles of foreign merchandise, which are received hange for the domestic produc ne of the planting states, is precisely equivalent, in the existing state of our ied upon the productions of the plant states, is precisely equivalent, in the ing state of our commercial relations o an export duty levied upon the producns of those States. A very brief cnam nation of the actual state of our commerce with Europe, will satisfy the House, that those articles of merchandise which are now imported principally from Great Britain, France, and Holland, in ge for our cotton, tobacco and rice, ere the only articles which can be obtained those countries, for the productions we not them. Whatever impost duty you impose, we most still continue to imt the merchandise, on which it is lev ed until the duty reaches the point of bition. I am aware that a notion prevails, and I have recently seen it aravely maintained, in a number of the orth American Review, that if we were bsolutely and entirely the im fon of all those articles which we import from Europe, in exchange for our cotton, that Great Britain and France would still continue to purchase same quantity of that staple as they did before the prohibition; and that in-steed of paying for it with merchandise. hey would pay for it with money. This is an argument of some plausibility, and impose upon persons unacquainted with the laws of commerce, and the funcas of money. But to persons at all familiar with these important subjects, it can appear in no other light than as a gross and palbable absuridity. What, sir inmerce between nations, but a tual exchange of those articles of intrin-sic value, which are mutually produced and consumed by the nations who carry purchase our cotton, without giving for it directly or indirectly, the productions of her own industry. Having no mines of gold and silver, she cannot pay us in those metals until she obtains them from other country in exchange for the ctions of her own industry. But unless your duties increase the demand of the countries having gold and silver mines, for British merchandise, and also the demand of the commercial world for specie, Great Britain can neither sell any nore goods to the mining countries, no purchase any more specie from them, than she did before your prohibition.— Toge refusal to take any thing but specie or British merchandise, therefore, is rufu ing to take any thing but that which she samet give. But the inquiry does not top here. Suppose Great Britain had in-shaustible mines of the precious metals? There would still be wanting one of the the price of that cotton in the British indispensable conditions of a beneficial markets, a duty upon the imports of British commercial exchange, to render it advantish merchandise cannot depress the price tageous for us to receive specie in return for our produce. We have no use for more specie, than we already pos-lt would be extreme folly to think of his cottons, or which is the same th of importing specie, as an article of consumption, in the United States: We can neither est it nor wear it. It is not an article that we want for consumption. Its printipal use is as the basis of our circulating medium, and for that purpose, the supply is already ample, which we derive from our direct trade with the mining the producer in the first instance; for the merchant who really pays it, is noth-

ware to import among, it was to commerce folly may be imputed to the thirty, or even twenty millions of spe What would they do with it f Of walte would it be to them? We she have no demand or use for a fiftieth part of it in the U. States. To west country then, should we export it? To Mexico They are the coun tries from which it orginally came. Great Britain, or France, or Holland in These are the countries from which, up on the supposition, we should receive it. But even if we could find a foreign demand for this specie, what article could we receive in exchange for it, that is not excluded by the principle of your prohibspecie as an article of commerce, with pecie as the mere representative of val ue, that public writers, have fallen into the strange delusion which I have thus attempted to expose. Specie, as an at ticle of trade, is subject to the same law that apply to any other article of com merce. It is only between the nation that produce it, and those which require i it for actual use, that can be an article of profitable. Between all others, it can inswer no other purpose than that of a contmon circulating medium, by which the accidental balances of their annual exchanges may be adjusted and paid. think, then, I have shewn that the only articles we can receive advantageously from the countries which consume ou agricultural staples, are those which are produced by the industry of those coun tries, and these are precisely the manu actures which it is the design of the prohibitory system to exclude altogether.

But, whatever may be said as to matter of theory, no doubt can be entertained ave taxed the manufactures of Great Britain, France, and Holland, we do ac tually import those manufactures, almost to the precise amount of the agricultural staples exported to the countries in ques tion. We find it more advantageous to import the productions of those countries, under a tax of 45 per cent., than to import specie free of duty. Such being the state of the trade in question, does not follow that a duty upon the exports of cotton, tobacco, or rice, would not be more burthensome to the planter, nor to any other interest concerned, than an equal duty upon the manufactures received in exchange for those exports? No ingenuity candrawany substantial discrimination between the acrual operation of the two kinds of duty. Can it be at all material to the planter, whether he pays the duty upon the cargo he sends out, or up on that which he brings back? To give a familiar illustration, which every man of common sense will readily understand would it be any more burthensome to the planter to pay a toll of forty per cent. upon the cotton he sent to market, than it would be to pay the same toff on the goods he received in exchange for it? The question is too plain to be argued. It would be simply the difference between paying as he went to market, and paying as he returned home. If, then, the du tics were levied upon the export of our productions, what would become of the rgument that the consumer pays the whole of the duty? It would be too absurd for grave consideration.

As our cotton, tobacco, and rice, are onsumed in foreign countries, it would follow, according to this argument, that we levied our taxes from foreign countries. It would be only necessary, there fore, to transfer our impost duties from imports to exports, to exempt our citi zens entirely from the burthen of our own taxes, and throw it upon the sub jects of other nations.

But, Sir, we cannot make foreigners pay the taxes, we impose upon our own The market of Great Britain. for example, regulates the price, as well of the cutton we export to that country, as of the merchandise we import from it. Does not every man acquainted with the the commerce of the country, know that the price of cotton at Liverpool, controls and determines the price at Charleston; and that the price of that article in Liverpool, depends not upon your duties, but upon the supply compared with the demand-a supply derived not only from the United States, but from all the cotton, growing regions of the world ! And on the other hand, does any man suppose that the price of British merchandise in New York, controls and regulates the price at Manchester? The price of this merchandise depends upon the general demand for it in all the markets of the world. For the same reason, therefore, that a duty upon the exports of cotton, cannot raise ish merchandise cannot depress the price of that merchandise in those markets. erican cotton planter then, pays duty of forty per cent. upon the export upon what he obtains for it, and canno indemnify himself for any part of this duty, by raising the price of his cotton, or by diminishing the cost of the merchandise he receives in exchange for it.

of the tax is ultimately n the consumer, on whom it is not laid by the government and that no part of it rests upon the producer, where the government originally placed it? The producer has no power to throw the the whole burthen from his own should ers, and place it upon those of the consumer. It would be most extraordinary if he had. The truth is, that every duty levied upon production, whether direct or indirect, whether of impost or excise, whether for exports or imports natural ly divides itself between the producers and consumers, according to the relative circumstances in which they are placed. At first it must operate, in all cases, principally as a tex upon the producer. Suppose, for example, that an excise dury forty per cent. were all at once levie hats. The tax would be collected from the hatters. They would actually pay the money to the government.—Could they immediately raise the price of acts in proportion to the tax levied up on them? They certainly could not I'ne only, possible means by which they could raise the price of hats at all, would be by the diminishing the production of them If supply was not diminished, nor the increased, no addition whatever could be made to the price Now a tax up on any article, certainly does not increase the demand for it. Until the supply is diminished, merefore, by the witodrawal of some of those engaged in making the article, the price cannot be ennanced and this withdrawal can only be made slowly and gradually. Let it be remark ed that, it is only by the faculty of abandoning the branch of industry subjected to a tax, and engaging in some other that is more profitable, that the producer can throw any material part of the burthen of taxation upon the consumer. If, therefore, a tax were laid upon all the other productions of the community, equal to that supposed to be laid upon hats, the hatters could not find any relief by resort ing to other pursuits. They surely would not leave an employment to which they were trained and accustomed, and in which their capital was already invested, to embark in a new and unaccustom ed pursuit, subject to the same taxation Such a change would not relieve them from the tax, and it would deprive them of all the advantages of their existing investments and acquired skill. The re sult would, therefore, evidently be, that the tax would fall almost entirely upon production. There would be a general fall in the profits of capital and the wages of labor. The tax would be paid by the producer, and yet he could not, in consequence of it, raise the price of his pro ductions, any thing like in proportion to it. Now, whatever circumstances in the condition of any class of producers, prevent them from promptly and easily transferring their capital and labor, from the pursuits in which they are engaged to other pursuits, will prevent those produ cers from raising the price of their pro luctions, in consequence of any tax which may be imposed upon them; and, of course, from throwing the burthen of

well established principles of political economy, to the actual condition of the Southern planters. The government has laid a tax-I will assume it to be forty per cent -upon the productions of their What is the power they posindustry. sess to throw the burthen upon the consumer ? Can they diminish their produc tion, in consequence of the tax imposed upon their staples? Can they resort to any other employment more profitable than the one in which they are engaged. Sir, I answer, from my own knowledge and experience, that they cannot. Noth ing could be more impotent than any attempt to raise the price of their cotton in foreign markets, by diminishing their production of it. Their great and principal markets are in foreign countries, where they meet competitors from all the cotton growing regions of the world If we were to diminish the quantity of our own production, therefore, with a view to enhance the price of our staple, we should only create a vacuum in the foreign markets to be immediately filled up by the cotton of South America, Egypt, Greece, and the East and West Indies. We cannot, therefore, diminish our production with impunity. It would be a fatal policy; for we should diminsh the demand for our cotton, and open a martet for the cotton of other countries, in exactly the same proportion. There is neither philosophy nor common sense in the idea, that a tax imposed upon a branch f productive industry, which depends almost exclusively on foreign countries for a market, can be thrown upon the consumers. Foreigners, Sir, are the princi pal consumers of the productions of outbern industry.

that tax upon the consumers.

Let us now apply these obvious

(To be continued.)

certain Justice of the Peace, would only hear one of the parties in a case before him, because it always puzzled him, he said, when he heard

PEDERALISM AND REPUBLICANISM.

"The principle of difference between he two great political parties here, you enclude to be, " whether the controlling get into the administration of the govern ment and to exclude the other from pow er, is true, and may be stated as a m of action; but this is only secondary; the primary motive being a real and radical difference of political principle. I sin cerely wish our differences were but per sonally who should govern, and that the principles of our constitution were those of both parties. Unfortunately, it is otherwise; and the question of preference between monarchy and republicanisms which has so long divided mankind elsewhere, threatens a permanent division here. Among the section of our citizens cal

ed federalists, there are three shades of opicion. Distinguishing between leaders and people who compose it, the leaders consider the English constitution as a model of perfection, some, with a correction of its vices, others, with all its corruptions and abuses. This last was Alexander Hamilton's opinion, which others, as well as myself, have often beard bim declare, and that a correction of what are called its vices, would render the English an impracticable government This government they wished to have es-tablished here, and only accepted and neld fast, at first, to the present constitution, as a stepping stone to the final establishment of their favorite model. This party has therefore always clung to England, as their prototype, and great auxiliary in promoting and effecting this change. A weighty MINORITY, however, of these leaders, considering the voluntary conversion of our government into a mon archy as too distant, if not desperate, wish to break off from our Union its eastern fragment, as being, in truth, the hot bed of American monarchism, with a view to a commencement of their favorite government, from whence the other States may gangrene by degrees, and the whole be thus brought finally to the desired point. For Massachusetts, the prime mover in this enterprize, is the last State in the Union to mean a fingl separation, as being of all the most dependant on the Not raising bread for the sustenothers. ance of ber own inhabitants, not having a stick of timber for the construction of vessels, her principal occupation, nor an article to export in them, where would she be, excluded from the ports of the other States, and thrown into dependance on England, her direct and natural, but now insidious, rival? At the head of this MINORITY is what is called the Essex Junto of Massachusetts. But the MAJOR try of these leaders do not aim at separation. In this, they adhere to the known principles of General Hamilton, never, under any views, to break the Union .-Anglomany, mosarchy, and separation, then, are the principles of the Essex fedcralists ; Anglomany and monarchy, those of the Hamiltonians, and Anglomany alone, that of the portion among the heofte who call themselves federalists. last are as good republicans as the brethren whom they oppose, and differ from them only in the devotion to England and hatred of France, which they have imbibed from their leaders. The moment that these leaders should avowedly propose a separation of the Union, or the establishment of regal government, their popular adherents would quit them to a man, and join the republican standard ; and the partisans of this change, even in

an army of officers without a soldier. cess for the responsibility of judges, more own immediate consumption. Practicable than that of impeachment.— They esteem the people of England and France equally, and equally detest the governing powers of both.

This I verily believe, after an intimacy of forty years with the public councils and characters, is a true statement of the grounds on which they are at present divided, and that it is not merely an am bition for power. An honest than can feel no pleasure in the exercise of power over his fellow citizens. And consider ing as the only offices of power those conferred by the people directly, that is to say, the executive and legislative functions of the General and State govern ments, the common refusal of these, and multiplied resignations, are proofs suffi cient that power is not alluring to pure minds, and is not, with them, the primary profit epon their goods, principle of contest. This is my belief But this is not the me of it; it is that on which I have acted; and had it been a mere contest who should be permitted to administer the government according to its genuine republican principles, there has never been a moment of my life, in which I should have relin-quished for it the enjoyments of my fam-ilg, my farm, my friends and books,"



Salfabury:

JULY 13, 1330.

IP We are authorized to an Paren Hone, as a candidate, to represent your of Lincoln, in the house of Com the approaching legislature.

We must apologise to our readers for having delayed even thus long to spread before the that able, eloquent and convincing speech of Mr. McDuffe's, made in the House sentatives, during the past session of Congress in opposition to the prohibitory and prote system. But eloquence, reason and truth have been unavailing and have produced none the happy consequences which flowed from those powerful engines of persuasion in the bright and uncorrupted days of the Republic. Jugun the said, with a sufficiency of gold, he could purchase Rome; Walpole declared, in the amcerity of his heart, that there was no man in the British Parliament without his price; and may not Henry Clay, and Daniel Webs er add that, with a rich Tariff and a seductive averem is Internal Improvement, they have purchased one half of the United States. They have accomplished in the infancy of this Republick, what Jurgurths and Walpole only surmised in the mos abandoned and profligate ages of Rome and England. With what fearful apprehensions should the devotee to the integrity and inde-pendence of his country be soized? One half of his country bought, and the liberties of the rest invaded by the most daring and insolent tyranny !

We will resume our remarks upon the speech of Mr. McDuffie. The clear and lucid m in which he exposes the injurious operation of the tariff, cannot fail to work conviction upon all unbiassed minds. It is not a tariff of which Mr. McDuffe complains, but the unjust and unequal principles upon which the present system of duties rest.

The mode of providing a revenue for the support of the Government of the U. S. by men

of indirect taxation is one which has proved expedient and salutary in all well regulated gorerpments, and none could be more suitably adapted, in the opinion of Statesmen, to Republicks. But the wisest system may be abused by straining its purposes too far, and overstepping the bounds of grudential legislation with regard to it. We have experienced the happy regults of a moderate and equitable tariff, and we have too felt the excessive and unequal direction of that altered system of duties which now regulates the terms of importing foreign goods into this country.

The infinence of a high rate of duties upon importations must work greatly to the prejudice of the agricultural community, and cannot fail to enrich the commercial agent or original inporter of foreign goods. We to the South and West are chiefly occupied in the tillage of the earth-those to the North and East are emgaged almost entirely in commercial pursuits nsequently the injurious effects of the present tariff must fall, with all its detriment to the country, immediately upon us. If, when we let high duties upon articles of foreign manufacture, we could at the same time raise the price of our produce, in proportion to the rise of do ties thus imposed upon foreign goods, then indeed we should not feel its injurious and blighting operation. But we well know, for example that the British manufactures are not entire dependant upon us for cotton, since they canbe abundantly supplied from other cotton growing Massachusetts, would thus find themselves countries; therefore we cannot, as it pleases us, control the price of that article in the English The party called republican is steadily markets. The proposition is not denied, that the for the support of the present constitution, supply, usually carried to the English market obtained, at its commencement, all the from the U. S. does not control the price of amendments to it they desired. These cotton, in England, by any means. It is equally reconciled them to it perfectly, and if they plain to be perceived then, that whatever price have any ulterior view, it is only, perhaps, we may obtain for our cotton, the quantum peto popularise it further, by shortening emige does not vary the value of articles which the Senatorial term, and devising a pro- our necessities compel us to purchase for our

The general tendency of this system which does not produce any change, in the price d goods abroad, proves incontestably, at least, that it must operate to make the exporting states pay much higher for foreign article: consumption, than when a more moderate rate of duties is laid upon imports. It is substa tially true that the Northern states do pay inne diately all the duties upon imports, and that the Southern states receive directly all the money for exports. But it is equally correct that all the money received by the South for exports immediately, upon its receipt, finds its way to the North to purchase imports, necessary for consumption by the people of the South. Then the South not only eventually pays the major part of the duties upon imports, but is forced to allow the importing merchants a considerable

But this is not the most iniquitous and use. qual agency of the tariff. Would those, is whose hands rest the distribution of the publis revenue, dispense its benefits legalty and coustitutionally, we should bear the burthen of taxation without a murmur. lustead of retaining the revenue for the legitimate purposes of the government, the public trea-dry is desputed of

we believe it is unjust, since we have proved that the burthen of taxation rests solely upon the South, and that the distribution of the re-

that the borthen of taxation reests solely spon the South, and that the distribution of the revenue created thereby is illegally and partially expended among zons of the states of the Union.

Can the Southern states bear up under such a load of taxation, no portion of which returns to improve or enrich their dominions? Can they submit any longer to a violation of their constitutional rights, and not evince a spirit of resistance? We would not have the South to prochaim war against the North, or to erect her standard of open, positive rebellion, but we would be proud to hear them say, they will no longer consent that the federal compact shall be trampelled, like dust, under foot, if their refusal, to acquiesce in such a sourse, can prevent it. We would be the last to recommend resistance of any character to a constitutional government, looking in its administration to the peace, prosperity and well being of the country.—But when we see a government, once purely republican, and professing itself to be such now, resolved into the most hateful despotism, we cannot, we will not resort to any means to hull or quiet the sternest opposition.

Laying saide all contest for principle, the interacts of all the states, South of the Potomac, will arge them to oppose every thing to the encroachments of the North. We think we know enough of Southern feeling to say, that a visition of principle and good faith would be as vehemently reprobated as the grossest neglect of tho most important interests. It is our honest conviction that every principle of right, justice and fidelity has been violated, every easential Southern interest pretermitted in the same place of mosty in the share with any force against the state of the North. We think we know enough of Southern feeling to say, that a visition of principle and good faith would be as vehemently reprobated as the grossest neglect of tho most important interests. It is our honest conviction that every principle of right, justice and fidelity has been violated, every expendicular t

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justice and fidelity has been violated, every essential Southern interest pretermitted in the continuation of the tariff and Internal Improvement systems. We beseech our fellow-citizens to examine for themselves, and they cannot fail to come to the same conclusions.

The times that have past by. -If we may be permitted to raise surmises upon the course pursued by the opposition, during the late sesion of Congress, we think we might fairly infer, that a combination had been formed to burry the President into the sanction of some measure, which would meet the disapprobation of his friends and supporters, and thereby create an earlier division among them, than would arise out of the ordinary course of things. The multiplicity of unconstitutional subjects for legislation, introduced before both Houses of Congress, makes this opinion quite plausible, since we cannot suggest to ourselves any other reason, for the course pursued by those unfriendly to the President. The late season at which the unconstitutional bills, that passed in the Senate and lower House, were sent to the President for his sanction, goes still farther to fasten this conviction upon our minds. Why should they have been thus delayed? Is it not customary to send to the President for his signature all bills, ter or twelve days before the rising of Congress, in order that both Houses may have full time to consider them well, in the event of rejection and does not the constitution in some measure, require, and impose an obligation upon Congress, that those which have passed both Houses, shall be sent to the President for his signature, before the session shall draw nearer to a close.

But it appears that all those bills, involving important constitutional questions, were reserved till the last moment, insomuch that the President had to retain one for fuller considera tion, and yet the President has been censured for the course he pursued in relation to that bill. Would any friend to his country wish that Gen. Jackson should sign a bill, in which im portant constitutional points were involved, without consideration, and without understanding their full bearing? We believe not, we

The President did not reserve that bill to frustrate or oppose the particular designs of any party-but he refused to sign it, because he did not understand its tendency, and wished to give the principles involved therein a maturer consideration. We have no doubt a similar course will be pursued by the same party at the next session, and that they will endeavor as much as possible, to impede the deliberations of Congress upon constitutional and useful measures, which will tend to advance the interests and prosperity of the country, by introdueing resolutions, involving questions, which do not, and cannot come within the scope of national legislation. Do those opposed to the constitution, and who leave no expedient untried to cancel and efface that charter, upon which our rights and liberties are inscribed, hope to bury in oblivion the question which is present. eventually to determine their longer existence, or immediate destruction? Do they anticipate in such a course the overthrow of the legitimate policy of the government? Or do they calculate thus to mitigate and soften, by time, the just indignation of the South against their impious and unboly designs? In either case they will not be gratified, and their hopes, if they entertain any of that character, must be disappointed.

We hope to see that tyrant greater of many heads yet tremble in the seat each one has profaned and violated by an irreverent disregard.

Is contents and the booty is equally distributed among those concerned in the spolistion. Then the tayiff heaps injustice in a two-fold degree upon the South. She first pays two-thirds of the revenue, and when it is distributed no part is even tendered to her.

We in the first place declare our conviction that the present tariff is inexpedient, since it produces nothing but discord and dissatisfaction throughout the Union; and in the second place, we halieve it is universely and the present to be desired by the act. We trust our cause to be desired by the act. We trust our cause to be desired by the act. termined by her impartial decision, and we will not murmur at it, even should it militate against our own interests.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The public spirit of our civizens was quite alive at the Celebration of the Anniversary of our Independence. After the Oration was delivered, in pursuance of previous arrangement, by William R. McDonald:

By William R. McDonald:

May America ever flourish and all troubles cease The public spirit of our citizens was quite two several dinners prepared for them; the one at the Mansion Hotel; the other at a large, beautiful, and shadowed grove on the suburbs of of our town. The following are the regular oasts, prepared for the former:

1. The 4th of July : The sabbath day of Free dom; let it never be profaned by the embittered

feelings of party.

2. The memory of Washington: "First in war, first in peace, and the first in the hearts of his

3. The Author of the Declaration of Indepen dence: "Recorded honours shall gather round his monument and thicken over him. It is a solid fabrick and will support the laurels which

4. Lafayette: America's early and devoted friend: the nation has nobly testified her grati-tude for his services, and refuted the slander of monarchists, that "republics are ungrateful." 5 The President of the United States.

6. The Heads of Departments.
7. The Governor of North Carolina.
8. The University of N. Carolina: The nurse.

ry of her sons; may the State sustain it in its career of usefulness.

9. The General and State Covernments:

When collisions take place in the exercise of their respective powers, we will rather trust to the wisdom of the nation, to devise the means of restoring harmonious concert, than hazard the untold evils of disunion.

 Agriculture, Commerce and Manufac-tures: 'the pillars of our national prosperity; equal and exact justice to all; undue prefernce to none.

11. The people: The only legitimate source

12. The Liberty of the Press : Formidable to

yrants only.

13. The fair Daughters of North Carolina. We have collected, from a number of

teers which were given, the following:

By Maj. McClelland: Harmony among friends:
may it never be interrupted by a difference of

burg: the spot where Independence was first proclaimed. In the chivalry of her sous, we have a sure guarantee that they will sustain the valor of their Fathers.

L. Bingham : Liberty and Union : now and

L. Bingham: Liberty and Union: now and forever one and inseparable.

Wm. McCay: The Fair:

Who but delights to toast the fair,
As pure in thoughts as angels are:
For them the circling wreath we'll twine,
To them we'll drink the generous wine.

Dr. Scott: The energy, efficiency and decision of the present administration; likely to restore the government to its reignal positive.

store the government to its original purity.

Noah Partee: The health of Gen. Jackson:
may it be preserved till he resumes his seat Dr. Kerr: Henry Clay: may North Carolina

hold him in gratelel remembrance

The following are the regular toasts prepared for the dinner at the grove, which were received with the warmest approbation by those

1. The memory of George Washington:
When we cease to venerate his name: we will
cease to love liberty.
2. The President of the U. States: His civic

fame will more than rival his military glory.

3. The Birth-Day of Thomas Jefferson: May

ng Charts of American Liberties; It was wellten in plain language, that plain men might understand it: No fewed constructions?

7. The Virginia Resolutions of '91: A true
commentary on the constitution from the pan of
one of the venerable Fathers of the Church.

8. The existing Tariff: Destructive at ones
of American comments. As The existing Tariff: Destructive at once
American commerce and Liberty.

North Carolina: Her sons were among the
state declare Independence: they will be
mong the last to give it up.

Our Sister State, S. Carolina: The feelpage of her citizens are warm and patriotisks.

ings of her citizens are warm and patriotick; the charge of rebellion against her is a foul

alumny.

11. Our Sister State, Georgia: She supporte er sovereignty with firmness and indeper

12. The West: For her warm and generous apport of the oppressed South we will ever t

13. The spirit of 76: It carried our Fore fathers through the war of liberty: fifty four years have passed away, but it still is the house-hold-god of our people; Long may it dwell in our Land.

Among the Volunteer toasts we recollect the following:

By Charles Fisher, President of the Day: The Officers and privates of the "Salisbury Blues?" Their fine discipline, and their gallant appearance in the time of peace, show what their country may expect from them in time of war. By Dr. Smith: The memory of Baron De Kalb, who came from a foreign land to war with the fees of civil liberty.

By W. Jefferson Jones: The war of American Independence: Like the star of Bethlehem it

Independence: Like the star of Bethlehem it will guide the wise men of the East to the cradle capt. Henry Giles: The Orator of the A worthy member of the "Salisbury

By Ensign, David Fulton : The Union of the

By George M. Harris: Our distinguished Rep-resentative, in Congress, Col. Abram Rencher. By William M. Locke: The memory of Thos. efferson: He was the greatest of the gree By Samuel Tatum: Andrew Jackson:

ay he live in the affection of his countrymen. By Col. Yarbrough: The Orator of the Day. By Maj. Lemly: Our civil, political and religi By David C. Locke: Maj. James Har Jr: The able and eloquent supporter of South

ern righta. By John Jones: Whilst we live in Union, let

May every true-hearted Republican drink hi

spirits in peace.

By Mr. Marshall: May Bustimenta be expel d from Mexico and Republicanism restored.

By John I. Shaver: The Hero of New-Orleans
By William C. Bluese. William C. Blume: May there be many re

By Lieut. Brown : John C. Calhoun : His tal ents and his patriotism entitle him to the high est honours his country can bestow upon him. By Lieut. Hampton: The Day we celebrate may it animate the breast of every true Amer

By Felix Robison: The Fair Sex: I worship

eir shripe. Chas. Fisher: Andrew Jackson: As Presi dent, he has already done vastly more for his country than he ever did as General. The firm and patriotick stand which he has taken in defence of the rights of the states and the pockets of the people is of more real importance to the cause of republican liberty than a hundred such

battles as that of New-Orleans.

By Capt. Henry Giles: Robert Y. Hayae The champion of constitutional liberty.

W. Jefferson Jones: O! that the death of another Curtius could restore the broken liberies of his country!

A Camp Meeting will commence at Fair Grove Camp-Ground, in Davidson county, eleven miles east of Lexington, near the residence of David Mock, on Friday the 16th of July next, and continue until the Tuesday following.

Physiognamy .- Lavater, in his Physiognom says, that Lord Anson, from his countenance must have been a very wise man. Walpole snys he was one of the most stupid men he ever knew.

CONCERT. MR. AND MRS. WEIR,

may it never be interrupted by a difference of political opinion.

D. F. Caldwell: The Preisident of the United States: he deserves commendation for the sentiment—"The Federal Union; it must be preserved."

Gen. T. G. Polk: The county of Mecklenburg: the snot where Independence was first.

MR. MEIR will Preside at the Piano Forte.

Henry Cress
D. Nancy Davis 2
Owen Dry
oning, July 12th, 1830.

MRS. WEIR will Preside at the Piano Forte.

Robert Easley
Thos. Erwin

price. For particulars see bills.

## Notice.

WILL be sold for cash, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in August next, a Lot of LAND in the Town of Charlotte, lying on the north side of Lot No. 150, containing twenty eight square poles, sold to satisfy the taxes due on said lot.

JOHN SLOAN, Shift.

of Meckienburg county

### New Fashionable & Cheap GOODS. MICHAEL BROWN

AS the pleasure of announcing to his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he is now opening, at his old stand in Salisbury, an elegant assortment of

New, Fashionable, & Cheap Goods, direct from the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and selected by himself, from the latest im-portations for the Spring of 1830: Which he offers as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this market. His assortment comprises every article usually kept in Stores. Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Saliebury, May 7th, 1830.

PMENEAL, pr. J. Beak on the 30 to Miss Bitts Hertman To Arron County, N C. on the 94th ins George P. Smith, of Montgomery and ins lusan Carpenter, dearthing

ter.
Also, in Montgomery county on Toesday 39th
inst. Henry Carter to Fanny Freeman.
In Lincoln county by Isaac Holland Req.
on Tuesday the 15th inst. Mr. Richard Barry a
Bachelor 73 years of age, to Miss. Burns aged
about 20 years.

DIED.

At Madison, Morgan County, Ga. on Friday morning the 18th inst. Oscar Alphonso, only child of Felix J. and Julia A. Bryan, two years and two months old.

In Lincoln County, on the 24th, of Sept. 1828 John Glena agred about 100 years. A native of Pennsylvania, he was a soldier under

In Lincoln County, on the 24th, of sept. 1828 John Glena agred about 100 years. A native of Pennsylvania, he was a soldier under Gen. Braddoc at his defeat, and was exempt from military duty in the Revolution on account of his age; he was a good citizen of said county upwards of fifty years.

Cabinet Making Business

All is subscriber has opened a shop in the above line of business, first door above Mr. Jone's Tavera, and formerly occupied by Peter Krider, as a shoe shop; where he is prepared to furnish the surrounding country with all kinds of furniture in the above line, such as

Sideboards, Secretdrics, Bureaus, Corner Cupboards, Breakfast & Dinner Tables, Ladies Cribs, &c. &c.

He has in his employ two or three first rate workmen, and the best of timber, selected by himself. The subscriber hopes by due attention to business, to receive that share of patronage which merit deserves.

WILLIAM R. HUGHES.

July 12th, 1830.

Estate of John Andrews. N Thursday 5th August I will sell at the late dwelling house of John Andrews, Esq. dec'd. the property of said dec'd. consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Wagon, and Gears, Farming Utensiis, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a valuable Library, one set of Surveying Instruments, and many other articles too tedious to mention, attendance and reasonable credit will be given by me JOHN HOUSTON, Administrator. July 8th. 1830.

July 8th, 1830.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Estate of John Andrews Esq. dec'd. are requested to come and settle their accounts. Those having claims against the Estate are notified to present them in legal form, within the limit of the law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

J. HOUSTON, Ad'mr.

Centre School.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that the next session of the school of Centre Church, Iredell county, under the above title, will commence on the 15th inst. A few boys will be received, who can be well recommended. The rates of tuition will be; for Latin and Greek, ten dollars; and for English Grammar and Geography, six dollars per session, being six months.

Board can be had with respectables families at one dollar per week.

ALEXANDER A. HALL.

July 2nd, 1830. 2128

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post-Office, at Concord N. Carolina, on the 1st day of July, 1830 Jacob Liticker

W:n. Andrew Col. Wm. Allen Capt Stc. Alexander Mason R. Lyon Jacob Lewis Jacob W. Little Jacob Long M James Brown Carolina Bell John Morrison Dr. Robert McKenzey Sarah Bradshaw 2 Joseph Baker Wm. Brown Wm. McLean

John B. Moss Dorcus McCon Zachariah M. Carter Henry G. Mountfort Munro Macarday sarah Chamberlin Wm Macgraw Philip Castor Alexander Crowder Shelly Corzine Samuel Macurday Andre & Corzine Henry Cress John Nine

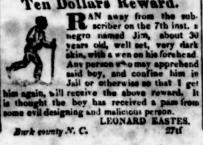
Wm. Peartre Elizabeth Patterson Daniel Recp

John Rodgers Carson Rodgers Mary Russell Rutha Reed John Gillon David Goodnight 2 Hiram Goodman Seth Rodgers Martin Srytenbe John Stirewalt Michael Slough Ransom Shinn Elisha Scotte Wm. Stimon Nathaniel Sims Polly Gilmore Andrew Harris n Hartsell

Jonathan Har Hugh Hayer Wm. Harris Christian Hollik John Voils Jane Hadley John H. Hunt Josiah White Eliza Weddington Capt. James White Jacob Wright Charles Hagler Rufus Haywood, M. D.

Thomas Johnston Jacob Wright Oliver Wiley Y George Kezine 3:29 William Young. D. STORKE, P. M.

### Ten Dollars Reward.



mination of the promision as to price and payments for which point as to price and payments for which plication will be made to my father limit from Beatties Ford, where I may be found myself from 10 August to 13th September 1. MENRY W. CONNESSED

LIST OF LETTERS

EMAINING in the Post-Office at M

ton, N. C. on the 1st day of July, 1

Alexander Lawson Bean John H Boon John Brown John Killer Jacob

Loving William
Loyd Thomas
Lavender William
McKenšie W. P.
Madaris William
N
Nesbist William Benham Bil Beck Joseph Burgnin John C, Craig Allen
Coleman Charles
Carrington Paul
Collier George
Crump Lewis
Coleman William

Pirking Levi or D Prichard Polly Parks Gabriel L. Powell Lewis Pneley Joshus Parks Saml. 3 Davenport Wm. Fox John 2 Fox Allen Forman Boyd B. 2 Fullwood Wilham

Smith Joseph Stark James Spainhower Peter Steel John Sherrill Babel

Harrise Richard W. Hinton Charles L. Hemphill James Hemphill Jame Head William

R. C. PEARSON, P.

Thompson David

Negroes Wanted.

Thumas MULL Jr. wishes to purchase about 30 negroes, for which liberal prices will be given in cash. He will always be found in Salisbury. Those who wish to sell would do wall to call on him or send him a few lines.

Salisbury July 1st. 1830. 266f.

Worthy of Attention! COWAN & REEVES are now receiving and opening at their Store, Wood Grove in Rowan county, 13 miles west of Salisbury a general assortment of

New Fashionable and Cheap GOODS.

selected by J. J. Reeves of the above firm, and bought for Cash from the latest importations in N. York and Philadelphia. All of which they are determined to sell as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this section of the country. Their assortment consists of

Dry Goods, Cutlery and Hard Ware, Groceries of all descriptions usually kept in Stores. Their friends and customers are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves. C. & R. June 8th, 1830.

Cowan & Reeves, respectfully beg leave to return their sincere thanks for the liberal patranage they have heretorer received from their friends and customers, and hope by close attention and steady habits to merit a continuance of the same.

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are desirous of purchasing one hundred NEG ROES, for which they will pay a liberal price in cosh. Application may be made, either by letter or in person, to JOSIAH HUIE IN MORGANTON, or JAMES HUIE in SALISBURY: who will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may wish to exchange Negro property for cash.

JAMES HUIE,

June 22d. 1830.

25

ALE.

250 Bottles of Fresh Albany Ale, just received, and for sale, by
AUSTIN & BURNS.
Salisbury, June 29th, 1830.
26tf

THOMAS MULL, Jr. & ROBERT HUID have mutually dissolved their copartnership in the purchase and sale of negroes. Salisbury July 1st. 1830.

NEW-YORK CHEAP

NEW-YORK CHEAP
CLOAK Manufactory.

THE subcriber Manufactures, for the South, ern and Western trade, and keeps containty on hand, a very large Stock of Ladies'.

Gentlemen's and Children's CLOAKS, made of every description of Silk and Stuff Goods, pure shased expressly for the purpose, at the lowest sustion prices. These Cloaks are made in the best Style, by persons who have had several years experience in the business; and will be sold, by the quantity, on liberal terms, at prices that will probably make them as safe and profitable a purchase as any description of Goods that can be purchased in this market.

F. J. CONANT.

18§ Maiden Lane, corner of Green st. N. Ye.k.

184 Maiden Lane, corner of Green at. N. York.

F. J. C. also manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, for sale, by the quantity, a large and omplete assortment of STOCKS, of every description, warranted made of the best of materials, and in the handsomest Style.

an golden can, her moon the night, id and wandering stars the azure sky; d all by their Oreator's might. till they live and shine and ne'er shall

with the last day's brand, with these burn sea, air, on Fairfax.

XPECTATION. followed him through framing waves shores, and she would six and wexp solitor suffers. Fancy, too, shot where warmest waher are, milicipate his glad ceturn, and transports she was not to know.

In I have sat these three long hours, the weare hearings of the clock, lowly portioned out the promis'd time ught him not to bless me with his sight. Johanna Baille.

A DIPPICULTY. Of all afflictions taught a lover yet. Tis sure the bardest science to for Pape's Elois

# REMOVAL.

To sebecriber respectfully informs his tomore, and the public, that he has ERROVED HIS STORE

his new and spacious building, just finished land up in most elegant style, superior to the town: It is the stand formerly owned accepted by his uncle, Daniel Cress, sen.; Mids stress a few doors from the Court-House, at able: Where the subscriber hopes to reve calls from his old customers, and all others o are desirous of baying cheap GGODS.

ALSO,

mufacturing of STILLS and TIN PLATE WARE,

of the best materials, and in the most sub-ial and fashionable style of workman-ship; most, by a strict attention to this branch of sees, to merit the patronage of the public. D. H. CRESS.

Salisbury Female Academy. N Institution, under the above title, for Fe males exclusively, will be commenced or nday, July 19, 1830.

makes exclusively, will be commenced on imakes, July 19, 1830.

The course of instruction will include Spelag, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English resumer, Geography with the use of the Globes, istory, Botany, Chymistry, Natural Philosophy, strenomy and Belies Lettres; Music, vocal distructural; Drawing, and Painting, will are a separate department.

Aware of the indispensable necessity of provitioning the number of instructors to that of polits, the subscriber, as Principal, pledges himself to employ a competent assistant as soon as a school especial twenty, and another for every diditional twenty.

additional twenty, and another for eve-additional twenty.

The charges for turtion will be regulated by the charges for turtion will be regulated by the chiral transfer of the state.

ion of the State.

Transported will be made, as soon as possi, for the reception of Boarders by the Prind; they can be received ammediately, on
derate terms, into respectable families.

GEO. L. BAKER.

Great Burgains in Lands. THE subscriber offers for sale thirty or forty thousand agres of Land, situated in Ashe county, N. C. adjoining Burke county on the south, and the Tennessee line in the west and north. This land is surveyed liste tracts of from 800 to 1200 acres each, and the quality of each tract is certified to by a surveyor, who has made a plat of his survey high may be seen on application to Mr. White a Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson of Lincolnos, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to abscriber in Asheville, Buncombe county. A type portion of this land is as good as any in he State. Lead ore has been discovered on ifferent parts of the survey; and gold has been different parts of the survey; and gold has been sportson or this pand is as good as any in feate. Lead ore has been discovered on rent parts of the survey; and gold has been d adjacent to it; the climate is the most by and delightful in the world; and at no distant day, this mountain region of North Carolina must become the favorite part of the state; the land is well timbered, and finely watered. The tracts marked 1st quality will be sold at 75 cents per acre; 2d quality, at 50 cents; and 3d quality, 40 cents per acre. The payments may be made in four yearly instalments with interest until paid; and the subscriber will give bond to make title on payment of the maney and interest.

ber will give bond to make title on payment of the money and interest.

So favorable an appertunity for obtaining good and cheap farms, was never before offer-ed in this state. The title to the land is in-disputable; warrantee deeds will be given to purchasers. Application for further informa-tion, and for purchasing any part of these lands, can be made to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson in Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. For-mey of Burke county, or to the subscriber.

JOHN BROWN,

December 14th, 1829.

N. B. The subscriber also offers about 90,000 acres of land in Buncombe and Haywood counties. Many of these lands contain some of the most valuable minerals in the Union. In a short time the subscriber will be prepared to least power of these tracts to companies who might be disposed to work the valuable mines of iron, lead, silver, and gold, which they contain. He has already leased out some of the tracts, and has had fair offers for the sale of others. Any art of these lands will be sold, very low; and warrantee titles made to purchasers. J. Brawn.

WAGONERS.

WAGONERS,
Driving to Fayetteville,

Will find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wages Fand, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarden and Lodger, in. a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fagettepille, April, 1st 1828. 11

No Combination and a Pree Trade.

ZARTHEN WARE & LOOKING GLASSER, THOS. J. BARROW, & CO. Importers, 88 Water-Street, N. York,

O'FFER for sale 1,000 Packages Earthenware,
Glass, China and Looking Glasses, comprising the most complete assortment ever offered in this market, and which will be repacked
to the Country Merchant at the lowest prices.
In consequence of having refused to join the
Combination for regulating the prices of Crockery, in this city, we lisve been made the subjects of a most intolerant persecution, the object of which is nothing lest than our entire rain
and expulsion from the trade, our characters have
been assailed as men of integrity and fair desling, our credit as a house of responsibility impeached and every endeavor made to ruin it,
and to crown the whole our importations through
the regular channess have been all stopped, (in
consequence of threats thrown out to the Manufacturers in England) so that we have been
obliged to employ Agents in Liverpool to make
our purchases in such a manner that our names
would not appear in the transaction—all the
facilities attendant up in obtaining credit for our
importations are denied to us, and nothing hut
cash in Liverpool will obtain for us our needed
supplies of ware.—We are suff. ring these hardships in the cause of the Merchant and Consumer of this description of goods, no less than
our own, and to them, as our last resort, we come
for aid and assistance; so long as we are ensbled to sustain ourselves against more than forty
men, who have combined to bring about our porters, 88 Water-Street, N. York for aid and assistance; so long as we are en-bled to sustain ourselves against more than forty men, who have combined to bring about our ruin in this unheard of manner, we will continu to sell our goods Free and independent at our own rates for Cash or approved city acceptance

THOS. J. BARROW, & CO.

88 Water Street, above Old-slip.

More New and Cheap Books TURNER & HUGHES, at the N URNER & HUGHES, at the North Carolina Commission Book Store, two doors above the Post Office, bave on hand at all times a general assortment of Books, embracing nearly every thing in the various departments of Science, Literature, Stationary and Engravings. Public, private and social Libraries, and those who buy to sell again furnished at unusually low paices. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

The following are among the works, just received:

So Copies Webster's Dictionary abridged, in one vol. Royal octavo, price \$6. "In laying this work before the public in its present form, no effort-have been spared to make it a complete defining and pronouncing Dictionary for general use. About 16,000 words and between 30 and 40,000 definitions are contained in this Dictionary, which are not to be found in this Dictionary, which are not to be found in any similar work."

in any similar work."

Henry's Exposition of the Bible, in Calf and John Beard Sheep bindings, in 6 large 8 vols. with a preface by Doctor Alexander, and recommended John Bass by the most distinguished Clergy and Laity of Mrs. Sarah Butlar Beartsight. by the most distinguished Clergy and Laity of the different denominations. is peculiar for its deeply spiritual thoughts

and absence from sectarian bias. Cruden's Concordance to the Holy Scriptures. complete in one super royal 8vo. vol. re-prin-ted from the Last London Edition, on super-fine paper and new type. Upwards of six thousand errors existing in the London Copy have been corrected in the edition now an-

tavo Bibles for family use and aged personsthe handsomest ever printed.

Bishop Horne's Introduction to the Study of the Jacob Coughanous

Scriptures. Clarke's and Scott's Commentaries, late edi-

tions.

English Common Law Beports, and many others, embracing works of Law, Medicine, History, Theology, Miscellany, Novels. &c.

Raleigh, June 4, 1830. 26tf

## Entertainment.

HE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally that he has

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

In the town of Concord (formerly owned by T. V. Canon) where he will be grateful for patronage. He pledges himself to use every exertion to make travellers comfortable. His stables shall be attended with attentive hostlers—his table and bar with the best the market can afford.

Concord. June 30, 1830.

Smi37

Clock for Sale. THE subscribers have a first rate Brass-Clock, which they will sell low.

HAMPTON & PALMER.

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of T.MLORING,

after the neatest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in the first rate style, having in his employ all or seven first rate workmen, which

employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice. All kinds of Catting Out of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

P. S He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Goata, &c. after the most approved style.

Sallsbury, April 15th, 1830.

NEW CHEAP STORE. ALL NEW GOODS.

R. Hackett, and Samuel Lemby,

TAVING formed a Copartnership in the

Mercantile Business, under the firm of

Hackett U Lemby, beg leave to inform their
friends and the public, that they are now receiving and opening, in the House lately cocupied by Daniel H. Cress, on Main street, directly opposite J. Murphy's, a general and handsome assortment of

ENTIRELY NEW GOODS. purchased for eash, in New-York and Philadelphia, of the latest importations: Which they will sell as low as Goods can be had in this part of the country. They respectfully invite their acquaintances, and all who may wish to examine their stock, to call and satisfy themselves, as to the quairy of the goods, the lowness of the prices, and the variety of the assortment.

Salisbury, May 5th, 1830.

17

N. B. Hackett & Lemly have a lot back of their store, and opposite Mowry's Blacksmith's Shop, provided for the accummodation of their

their store, and opposite Mowry's Blacksmith's Shop, provided for the accommodation of their friends, with racks and troughs, convenient for hitching and feeding horses.

New Cheap Store.

CLAYLAND & TORRENCE.

M. CLAYLAND and A. TORRENCE,
having formed a copartnership in the
Mercantile Business, under the above firm, beg
leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of
Salisbury and the surrounding country, that
they have just returned from New-York and
Philadelphia, with a beautiful assortment of

New Style, Fancy and Staple GOODS,

which have been selected from the latest im-portations, and will be offered at a very small advance for cash. Purchasers are invited to call nd view their assortment. Saliebury . April 5, 1830.

No longer to be "put off." THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and
A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands
of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would advise those interested, to call on him before to days before May Court. A. TORRENCE. April 17th, 1830.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post-Office, at Salis
N. Carolina, 1st day of July, 1830.
A
Ausburn Hulen
Hesekiah Hethma

Elizabeth Henderson Williamson Harris B. D. Haden

John H. Hart Thomas Hall A. Hall

John Hall

John Harris

Joseph Irwin

Sam'l. Jeter

Daniel Kerr

Robert Lister

Rufus H. Johnston

Eli Karroll Mary Kierbright James Kincaid

Henry G. Lumer 2 Jacob Link Mary Lumb

Henry Leopard

Edward Mohler

John Mcgahee

David Macmakin Jesse Marlin Jacob Moore

Wm. Mcginsey

Ann Owens

James Owens

tiy. or D. Peck

Lucius J. Peck

David Steward William Stoker

John Smitheel

Susanna Swink

Wm. S. Simontor

Meredeth Thurme

Henry Sloan William Sims

Jas. & Levy Mckenzie

Rev. Josiah H. Powers

Geo. L. Baker 2

Lucilla Barr Wm Bracken Wm. Buford Mrs. Peggy Brown Elias Ba Austen Bradshaw

Henry Coon Willing Colling Rev. Robt. L. Caldwell Wm. D. Calicot Tromas Chaffin Wm. M'Cousins Ransom Cook Nathan Chaffin Jacob Caubie James Couch Daniel Coleman 2 John A. J. Cambell Charles Caton

Jacob Coon Thomas Deadman oseph Dobbins Mary Dodd Arthur Davis

Charlotte G. Rhodes 2 John T. Reed Anderson Ellis Robert O. Russle Samt. P. Rawls Joel Estis Rich'd. Robinson, Jr. F Benj. W. Simmons Thos. J. Starr Peter Swink

Jacob Freeze 2 Joseph Forcum
Thomas Ferebee
William Fultz Lewis & Jno, Foutz Sec'y. Fulton Lodge

John L. Graham Henry B. Gleasau 5 l'homas Gheen ohn Gardner Albert R. Garnett Wm. P. Graham

Thomas Halms John Hughes 2 Leonard Highleig Peter Helterbrand Pleasant Henderson Thomas Turner William Taylor 2 Jos. E. Todd 2

Augustus Willis 9 Dr. E. W. Wolcott Gosey Wade A. R. Warner Daniel Webb Wm. Wilson. Dr. J. Wilson. 3t28

SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

P. S. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Gata &c. after the most approved style.

15

OF 3 JOHNEY MEN TAILORS, WILLIAM C. BYRD vs. John A. Chaffin is not an inhabitant of this State, On motion of the Plaintiff by his caling on the subscriber and paying expension.

2 OF 3 JOHNEY MEN TAILORS, WILLIAM S. NORMENT.

WILLIAM S. NORMENT.

Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for said John A. Chaffin, to be and appear before the Justices of our sext Gourt of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 3d honday in August Lacked to the county, N. C. Jones 4, 1830.

BLANKS

D' every description, nearly printed, and kept for sale at this Office.

JOHN GILES, c. 5.

JOHN GILES, c. 5.

SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

Rowan county, May Sessions, 1830.

Rowan county, May Sessions, 1830.

Norman county, May Sessions, 1830.

Will had constant employment and iberative part of age; has red hair and red by the court that the defendant John A. Chaffin is not an inhabitant of this State, On motion of the Court, that the defendant John A. Chaffin is not an inhabitant of this State, On motion of the Plaintiff by his calling on the subscriber and paying expension.

A QUILLA S. NORMENT.

Mecklenburg cs. N. C. June 4, 1830.

Writing & Wrapping Paper,

ANDEACTURED at the Salem Paper-mill, be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 3d honday in August him for the plaintiff a debt and costs.

Wilson, Original Attachment levied: Ordered by the Court that the defendant John A. Chaffin is not an inhabitant of this State, On motion of the Plaintiff by his calling on the subscriber and paying expension.

MULLIAM S. NORMENT.

Mecklenburg expensions.

Wilson, Original Attachment levied: Ordered by Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, or said John A. Chaffin is not an inhabitant of this State, On motion of the Court that the d

## More New & Fashioasble GOODS.

THE subscriber still continues to keep up large and full supply of almost every kind of GOODS.

suited to all seasons of the year: And is now receiving and opening, at his Store in Salisbury, additional supplies of the latest im-portations, selected by himself, with care, and bought on the best terms for cash, part in Phil-adelpdia, but principally in New York: Which are offered on the lowest terms for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. The puic are invited to call, examine, and judge finemeelves.

Soliobury, April, 1230.

3mt23

J. M. Respectfully begs leave to return his unfeigned thanks, for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honoured with, by a discerning public; and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

A New Mail Route

STAGE FARE, 85.

STAGE FARE, 85.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs twice a week, and goes through in two days each way. The accommedation is good. Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury, will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are travelling from Salisbury North, will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this route from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City, will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep first rate Mail Coathes, and good gentle horses.

first rate Mail Coaches, and good gentle horses and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare

and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare no pains in trying to fender those who patronise him, comfortable and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr. E. P. Guion's Hotel, in Raleigh and at Mr. William H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8, A. M. and arrive in Raleigh every Thursday and Sunday, 7, P. M. and will leave Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday, 6, A. M. and arrive at Salisbury every Thursday and Sunday at 7, P. M.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Contractor.

June 14, 1830. 25 ff

June 14. 1830.



Yorkville, South-Carolina, due north, containing 1000 Acres of land, of which 100 are now under cultivation. Also, the Iron Works are in complete operation, Saw-Mill, Blacksmith shop and all necessary buildings.

The Establishment abounds in the gray, magnitude.

netic, and red shot iron Ores, which are deeme inexhaustible, by superior judges and surpasse by none for their quality. The portage is eas by none for their quality. The portage is easy and convenient. A yoke of oxen are sufficient to port the Coal and Ore to the forge for the to port the Coal and Ore to the forge for the daily consumption. There has also been discovered, recently, GOLD in considerable quantities, which bids fair to be valuable. This is in the gold region of the celebrated King's Mountain mine, 4 miles distant, and for Health is surpassed by no situation in this vicinity. Those who feel desirous of undertaking in the business would do well to call on the subscriber and view the premises, and hear the conditions as he the premises, and hear the conditions, as he feels anxious to remove to the Western parts.

|CJP A good bargain can be had.

MOSES T. ABERNATHY.

June 5, 1830.

Partnership.

bscribers, under the firm of H. W. Conner & Co. from this date.

HENRY W. CONNER, JOHN P. TAMPLET. Charleston, June 1, 1830.

Cotton Gin Making.

HE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent coun tes, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all States; indeed, his time are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern

country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and
Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest nuclee, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,

HENRY A. CLINGAMON. Lexington, May 26th, 1830, 21

TAKEN up and entered a small

Hampton & Palmer.



py the New Staff, built by James B. Hampton adjoining his dwelling on Mains street, 6 or doors south of the Court-House.

They will carefully Repair all kinds of Watel cs. Clocks, and Time-Pieces, and warrant the

They will carefully Repair all kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Time-Pieces, and warrant them to perform well: And are prepared to manufacture, and will keep on hand for sale, all descriptions of Silver Ware, such as Spoons, Lalles, Sugar Tongs, &c. Work sent from a distance will be promptly executed, and safely returned according to directions.

A good assortment of JEWELRY will be kept constantly on hand, and sold low for cash.

JAMES B, HAMPTON, JOHN C, PALMER.

Salisburs, April 24, 1830.

James B, Hampton tenders his grateful saknowledgements to the public, for the liberal patronage, hitherto extended to himself individually; and respectfully asks a continuance of it to the firm of which he is a partner. N. E, Those indebted to him, are carnestly desired to

Those indebted to him, are earnestly desired to liquidate their accounts as soon as possible; in his new arrangement makes it necessary old scores should be settled up.

# Notice:

THE Editors of the Richmond Whig, Richmond Enquirer and National Intelligencer, are requested to stop an advertisement, signed by me, for a Teacher, to take charge of a school in this place, and to forward their accounts for payment.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND.

June 22nd, 1830.

A Neat Dwelling,

In the Town of Salisbury, for sale. In the Town of Salisbury, for sale.

Tills property is pleasantly situated in the most agreeably part of the town, and is very suitable for a small family. The lot is spacious, and contains a very good garden, with much rare shrubbery. The terms can be made easy, as the most of the purchase money can be paid by note in the Bank, on the usual terms of accommodation. Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to Mr. E. Aile-mong, or to David F. Caldwell, Esq. (who is au-thorised to make title,) and the terms can be H. C. JONES,

Feb'y. 20th, 1830. To Gold Miners.

THE subscriber having obtained a Patent in the year 1827, for Mills for grinding and washing Ore of Gold and other metals, and his plan having been generally adopted, deems it no cessary to caution the public against using sin-ilar Mills without his consent. The subscribes har Mills without his consent. The subscriber thinks it unnecessary to give any description of his Mills, as they are in operation in various parts of the State. His Patents embrace Branch and Ridge Gold. Liberal terms will be conceded to all who make early application for rights, and every information given on application.

[WM. II. FOLGER, Charlette, W. C.

Charlotte, M. C.

1 The Yorkville Pioneer, Greensborough
Patriot and Raleigh Register, will insert the
above advertisement in their respective papers
for one month, and forward their secounts for
W. H. F.

Valuable Tract of Land

FOR SALE.

Wilk be sold at Wilke sboro'in the county of Wilkes, to the highest bidder at public out-ery on the first Tuesday in August next, all of that well known and valuable Tract of Land lying in a body on the waters of the Yadkin and Reddies Rivers, one mile North of Wilkesboro' having the one half of a valuable mill sout attached to it, said premises formerly belonged to Chapman Gordon, late of said county, decaused. The terms of sale ace, three in-FOR SALE.

ty, decased. The terms of sale are, three instalments, one on the 25th December, 1830, when possession will be given, the other two equal annual payments thereafter.

JAMES II. GORDON. June 2nd, 1830.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, sometime heretofore, a Power of Attorney was given to Gen'l. James Wellborn, of the County of Wilkes and State of North Carolina, by David Campbell and Jane Campbell his Wife, of Wilson county, and state HE Factorage and Commission business of Campbell his Wife, of Wilson county, and state Henry W. Conner will be continued by the of Tennessee, in relation to the estate, both real and personal, which said Jane derived from h and personal, which said Jane derived from her father Hugh Montgomery, deceased, of Salisbury, N. Carolina; which said power gave said Wellborn full authority to convey, &c. And whereas, said David and Jane have transferred their interest in said estate to William Mont gomery Cowan, Mary Pornel McWhirter my wife, Morgaret Lavinia Campbell, and Joseph Warren Campbell, together with full power to revoke said Power of Attorney given to said Wellborn: And whereas, I am authorized by said William Montgomery Cowan, Mary Purcel McWhirter; Margaret Lavinia Campbell, and Joseph Warren Campbell, to act for them in re-lation to the above business: I hereby, for my-self and for the above named persons, revolulation to the above business; self and for the above named persons, revoke the Power of Attorney given to said Wellborn, and refuse to ratify or confirm any act which and refuse to ratify or confirm do by virtue of its and refuse to ratify or confirm any act which said Wellborn may hereafter do by virtue of it

SAMUEL C. McWHIRTER, Agent, Us. May 31st, 1830.

One Cent Reward. ANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 29th of May, 1830, an indented apprentice boy, by the name of Levi Hinkle. He is about eighteen years of age; has red hair and recomplexion. All persons are warned against harbor ng said absonnding apprentice.

AQUILLA CHECKHER.

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